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to be in an unsatisfactory condition are thoroughly cleaned by a sanitary brigade. Old clothes, paper, and rubbish are carted away, loaded on large scows, and dumped into the sea 5 miles outside the harbor mouth.

There are at present 120 men engaged in this work under the direction of 5 inspectors. Thirty-five carts are in constant service, but the task has been so much heavier than was anticipated that it is proposed to enlarge considerably the brigade in order that the city may be cleaned before the warm and damp season begins.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 2, as follows:

During the week ended March 31, 1906, bills of health were granted to 8 vessels leaving this port for the United States in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

During the month of March, 1906, 27 bills of health were granted to vessels bound for United States ports, having an aggregate number of 763 crew, and 66 passengers in transit for the United States and various ports in Cuba. There were no transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 28 and April 3, as follows:

Week ended March 24, 1906. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease reported.

Week ended March 31, 1906. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Plague in Peru—Smallpox—Yellow fever epidemic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 26, as follows:

The Director de Salubridad, Lima, sends the following information concerning plague, February 27 to March 5:

	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
Lima.....	1	0	1	7
Callao.....	1	1	0	2
Chosica.....	0	0	0	1
Trujillo.....	13	5	6	29
Mollendo.....	1	1	0	2
Paita.....	2	0	2	3
Chiclayo.....				1
Mansefu.....				2
Reque.....				1
Total.....	18	7	9	48